

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Mocality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.00 per annum, in advance--  
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;  
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPURIOUS THE PRETEXT!"—Washington.

VOL. LV.

## "MILTON MILLS"

At Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Wednesday, January 3d, 1855*, this valuable property, situated in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa., 6 miles west of Chambersburg, on the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Turnpike. The **MILL-HOUSE** is Brick, 45 by 50 feet, and contains four run of Stones, driven by two 14 ft. Over-hot Water Wheels, both of which are new. The Doviting arrangements and Pit Gearing are of the latest and most approved plan.

The location is one of the best in the County, being in the midst of a large and productive Wheat-growing District; is convenient to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and has consequently the choice of either the Philadelphia or Baltimore market.

The Mill is capable of grinding 50,000 bushels of Grain annually, and has a large and profitable Custom and Retail Trade.

The other improvements are good, and are convenient to the Mill.

Terms made to suit the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and a plot of the property exhibited by the subscriber.

JOHN DARBY.

Dec. 4.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS hereinbefore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 26th day of December, next, viz.*

294. The first and final account of Henry Reilly, Esq., Acting Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Little, Esq., deceased.

295. The first and final account of Henry Heagy, Administrator of the estate of Mary Weikert, deceased.

296. The second and final account of Herman Wiemers and Jonathan Miller, Administrators de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Philip Miller, deceased.

297. The first and final account of Moses McClean, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Letitia McCleary, deceased.

298. The first account of Maxwell Shields, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Patterson, and Jane Patterson, deceased.

PATRICK PLANK, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1854.

## NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE attention of Teachers is directed to the 35th section of the new School Law, which reads as follows:—"It shall be the duty of every Teacher employed under the provisions of this Act, to make out and file with the Board of Directors or Controllers of the District, at the end of each month, a Report, setting forth the whole number of pupils attending School during the month, designating whether male or female, the number of days each attended, the books used and branches taught; and until such Report shall have been made, it shall not be lawful for the Board of Directors to pay said Teacher for his or her services. The Reports made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, shall be regularly filed by the Secretary of the Board of Directors or Controllers, and shall at all times be subject to the inspection of every citizen of the District."

The Reports, as above, have just been published, in handsome style, and the subscriber trusts will meet the approval of Teachers and School Directors.

Teachers are invited to call and examine at the Book store of KELLER KURTZ, Nov. 6.

## TAILORING.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of substantial make. Thankful for past favor, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS are received. Call and see them.

May 8.

## FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! At the Old Stand No. 86 Arch st., below 3d, a whole Stock of FANCY FURS, including the late and well known firm of SOLI BROTHERS is now being sold at reduced prices in order to close the estate. This is best and largest assortment of Furs that can be found, and consists of Stole, Martin, Min. Pitch, Squirrel, and all other kinds of valuable Furs, in Capes, Victorian, Can. Muff, &c. &c. Call early and make your selections, sparing neither time nor trouble.

DAVID H. SOLIS,

Leaving Partner of late famous Boston

No. 56 Arch st., between 2d and 3d st., Oct. 30.—500 Philadelphia

FAIRBANK'S

PATENT

SCALES,

225, Market st., Philadelphia.

GEO. W. COLBY, Agent. Railroad-by-Cool and Farmers' Scales, set in any part of the country, at short notice, and by express, Oct. 16.

30

## SUB-SOIL PLOUGH

Of the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Trade of April 30.

T. WATSON.

## Queensware and Groceries.

ARNOLD is now receiving orders for Queenware and Groceries, which he will sell low. Call and see.

Oct. 2.

J. S. GRAMMER,

Oct. 1.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES very cheap. Call and see them.

Oct. 4.

GEO. ARNOLD.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG HORSE, well broke to harness, and an excellent worker. Inquire at this Office.

## BUSINESS-MEN, THE NOTICE.

### FOR RENT.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the City of Baltimore, offers for Rent, A very eligible Store Stand, together with 10 Acres of Land, situated in Mount Joy township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, about one mile from the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to Littlestown and Baltimore, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 5 from Littlestown, and only 9 miles from Hanover, the terminus of the Hanover Branch Rail Road; the road from Ennismore to Hanover passing through. The improvements are a two-story weatherboarded

LOG DWELLING-HOUSE.

Ware-house, Barn and Stable, and a good well near the house.—In the last five years 120 bushels of lime have been put on the land which is moreover well set with Clover.

The undersigned is willing to take a reasonable rent, but wishes to have a Tenant who can command a sufficient capital to carry on a safe business, at from \$1000 to \$1500, so as to buy his Stock. The whole capital required to carry on the store will be about \$2,000 or \$2,500. In the meantime, the undersigned will continue to business, and it shall be his constant endeavor to keep up the business which has hitherto liberally been extended to him. The mercantile business has been all along carried on the Cash principle, and with fair credit. Men with a grown family would find it his interest to run this Store, so that the Store or Farm could be attended to, and then a handsome profit might be realized.

Possession of the above property can be given on *thirsty* day of April next, or sooner, if required and it will be rented for the term of one year, or five years, as it may suit the renter. The undersigned, owner of the Store, is willing to remain one or two months, in order to introduce his tenant in his customers, and make him acquainted with all parts of the business.

The undersigned has kept nearly five years store at present place, and it is not want of customer induces him to rent—but he means to endear his grateful thanks to those who have favored him with their calls, and solicits a continuance of the same—a very liberal offer from Baltimore is the only reason that prompts him to leave his present place of abode where he is so liberally supported.

By terms, which shall be liberal, apply to the undersigned, living as above stated.

LAWRENCE PIETZ.

Nov. 3.

## Choice Puzzles.

### THE FIRESIDE CIRCLE.

Wine loud hoots the tempest, and hence rolls the storm.

And the wild winds of winter are winged to storm—

When a mantle of snow clasps the once blushing earth;

How bright are the joys that surround the dear heart;

The bleak blithe may scatter the boughs away;

But the middle circle is cheerful and gay.

There, returning aye, with its white locks all worn,

comes the old statesman at his lifetime's green;

There, the pleasant glow of his old past glories—green,

And infant spirits, round his wrinkled brow;

And the fond mother looks, through a smile and a tear,

At the fond mother's bed, through a smile and a tear;

And the fireside circle is peaceful and gay.

And then the glad hours, when day tasks are done,

Come to the heart, from the ocean's rude breast,

From the cold—so cold—so cold—so cold—so cold—

Like a dove to the ark, from the ocean's rude breast,

He lies to that haven of blessings and rest;

No longer he hears the wild sea'sullen roar,

For the fireside circle hath claimed him once more.

The play-ground of childhood that met in their mirth,

The best, dearest spot for old age, upon earth;

The play-places of lovers, the mother's fondeshire;

The scenes of first love, as he quits the blue behind,

Leaves the fireside circle cheerless and gay.

### BY-GONE HOURS.

The end—its end—its end again,

The leaves of old—old—old again,

Some kindly heart grown cold;

Could these days but come again,

With their leaves and flowers,

I could give the hopes of years,

For those hours—hours;

The end—its end—its end again,

The days of old—old—old again,

Some kind heart grown cold;

Could these days but come again,

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



WANTED,

20,000 LBS. POOR, in December  
for which CASH will  
be paid. Farmers who have the article for  
sale, will do well by calling and making ar-  
rangements with the subscriber, at his Flour,  
Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle-  
Street, Gettysburg.

GEORGE LITTLE, Nov. 13.

## FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber, determined to remove to  
the West, offers at Private Sale, on terms  
which he feels confident will attract the attention  
of persons desirous to purchase,

100 ACRES FARM,

in Mountainous townships, Adams County,  
adjoining lands of Jacob Dickey, Isaac Miller  
and others, containing 225 Acres, more or  
less—which there are between 75 and 100  
of woodland. The buildings are

a two-story STONE HOUSE, a  
Bank Barn, the lower story, the  
upper frame, a Warren-post  
Corr-er, a stone Spring-house near the dwelling,  
over a never-failing spring, and a young  
thriving Orchard, the trees just commencing to  
bear. There is a quantity of land or sufficient  
for the farm. There is a stream of  
water running through it, a fountain pump  
near the barn-yard, sufficient, in the dry  
season, to water all the stock, also three never-  
failing springs.

If the purchaser should not desire the whole  
farm, a portion might be reserved.  
For terms apply to the subscriber, residing  
thereon. SAMUEL WINOTT, Sept. 25.

## DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, Nov. 7, 1854.  
The President and Directors of this Institution  
have this day declared a Dividend  
of Three per cent, payable on or the 13th  
inst. J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Nov. 13.

## NOW IS THE TIME!

S. WEAVER respectfully announces to  
the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg  
and vicinity, that he has resumed the Dye-  
dryer-tye business, at his old stand, in Cham-  
bersburg street, where he will be happy to  
receive visitors desirous of securing perfect  
Dyed-tye of Linen, &c. &c.

Being furnished with an entire new  
and costly apparatus, he is prepared to take  
pictures in every style of the art and insure per-  
fect satisfaction.

Charges from 75cts to \$10.

Hours of operating from 3 A. M. to 5  
P. M.

In dress avoid light, red, blue, or pur-  
ple. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of  
the picture.

Aug. 21.

WANTED,

WE are pleased to announce to our many  
friends and customers that we are pre-  
pared to offer the CHOICEST ASSORTMENT  
OF GOODS ever opened in the County. We

have been enabled to purchase our Fall Stock

at such prices as have never before been heard  
of; and we challenge the County to produce a  
larger and more general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

or at as low a price as we offer them to the  
public. For quality and cheapness, we assure  
that our present stock cannot be equalled in  
the County, and to prove our assertion we in-  
vite the people to come and judge for them-  
selves—confident that their verdict will sustain  
us in our efforts to furnish them with the

Cheapest and best Goods.

Clothing of all colors, French Merino, (sheep-  
er than ever known) Dyeage Alpaca, Mus-  
lin, Cambric, Alpaca, Mohair Lustre, Bro-  
cade, Cheviot, Black Silks ever offered.

Gingham, Chambray, Shells, square and long  
By State, Broche, Cambric, Dress Trimmings,  
Fringing and Insertion, Flanneling, French

Woolen Cloths, Bonnet Ribbons.

FOR GENTLEMEN—We have a choice

assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,

Over Coats, Cassimers, &c. Come early and  
select your good—look before you buy else-  
where. Don't forget the Store at the Sign of  
the Red Front.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Oct. 10.

## NEW

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS

THE subscribers would respectfully an-  
nounce to their friends and the public,  
that they have opened a NEW FALL AND WINTER  
STORE, in Baltimore street, adjoining the  
residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in  
which they are opening a large and general

assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

SPRINGS, AXES, SADDLERY,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

PAINTS, OILS & DYE-STUFFS,

in general, in the necessary description of articles  
in the above fall and winter business; to which  
they invite the attention of Contractors,  
Tailors, Milliners, Carpenters, Cabinet-  
makers, Sawyers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great  
care, and reduced for cash, we guarantee,  
for the ready money to those who may pur-  
chase, a reasonable price, as they can be  
purchased.

It is our principal object to sell from  
factory to customer, at a low price, and  
thus we can do it at a loss.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

He has now entered into the Clothing busi-  
ness exclusively, and has

Experienced Worker

in his employ, is successfully engaged in  
making up, out of his own Cloth, OVER-  
COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS,  
VESTS, MUSKET JACKETS, &c. &c.

All kinds of Clothing to order or for  
short notice. Cost of wear and materials,  
a great variety of Clothing of his own manu-  
facturing, as cheap as the cheapest. Call  
us when you are ready to buy.

Oct. 20.

## READY-MADE CLOTHING.

George Arnold

He has now entered into the Clothing busi-  
ness exclusively, and has

Experienced Worker

in his employ, is successfully engaged in  
making up, out of his own Cloth, OVER-  
COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS,  
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All kinds of Clothing to order or for  
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facturing, as cheap as the cheapest. Call  
us when you are ready to buy.

Oct. 20.

## QUEENSBURY AND GROCERIES.

A. ARNOLD is now receiving a large  
order of Queenbury and Groceries, which  
will sell low. Call and see.

Oct. 20.

## HABERDASHERY.

A large addition to our stock of Haberdash-  
ery, Cards, Tins, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

AD. ARNOLD, 107 High street, New York.

Oct. 20.

## TO CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER, No. 23 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,

have now over a large stock of

CLOTHES.

EMBRACING the new and leading styles

of Tail, Tinted, Brussels, Lignac, &c.

Capes, Old Cloth, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

which will be sold at the lowest Cash-prices.

W. W. PAXTON.

Oct. 20.

## TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

I have just received a  
large quantity of Spring &

Summer Clothing, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

which has been received by

Oct. 20.

## GLOVES AND MITTENS.

George Arnold

has just received a

large quantity of Spring &

Summer Clothing, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

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Oct. 20.

## OLD AND NEW.

GEORGE ARNOLD

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Oct. 20.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed, to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored, safety invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of her human hand, has not, in preceding seasons, it lost, through abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation? In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals we cannot represent sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the crimes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not like that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social and political condition. Hence it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all na-

tions. The wise theory of this Government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this, our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its government, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In

plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to the established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpositions therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of States, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-Atlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interferences on their part. Systematic abstention from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, by their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude, and just course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defenses, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in its policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquietude, our territorial expansion, and the increasing extent of the territories of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected, that those among them, which have, in a comparatively recent period, sublated and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards upon every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in impeding our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political pre- dominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our mercantile, but all classes of citizens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of independence, to the formation of the old colonial confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free

goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country.

At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle; and it might have been hoped, that it would come to be universally received, and respected as a "rule" of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war, which ensued, that of the French Revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principal is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one, so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present, not, however, as a recognized international right, but a mere concession for the time being.

The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed

effort to make the doctrine a permanent

part of our law.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals we cannot represent sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the crimes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not like that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social and political condition. Hence it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all na-

tions. The wise theory of this Government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this, our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its government, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In

plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to the established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpositions therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of States, can legislate for all others.

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Our foreign commerce has reached a

magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over

this great interest, in which not only our

mercantile, but all classes of citizens at

least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty

of the executive and legislative branches

of the government to exercise a careful

supervision, and adopt proper measures

for its protection. The policy which I

have had in view, in regard to this inter-

est, embraces its future as well as its pre-

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Long experience has shown that, in gen-

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are engaged in war, the rights of neutral

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colonial confederacy of armed neutrality,

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the doctrine, that free ships make free

goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country.

At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle;

and it might have been hoped, that it

would come to be universally received,

and respected as a "rule" of international law.

But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war, which ensued, that of the French Revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principal is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one, so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present, not, however, as a recognized international right, but a mere concession for the time being.

The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed

effort to make the doctrine a permanent

part of our law.

Although our attention has been arrested

by painful interest in passing events,

yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals we cannot represent sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the crimes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not like that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social and political condition. Hence it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all na-

tions. The wise theory of this Government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this, our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its government, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In

plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to the established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpositions therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of States, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-Atlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interferences on their part. Systematic abstention from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, by their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude, and just course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defenses, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in its policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other States.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate  
and House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely unimpaired. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of her husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social and political condition. Hence it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peaceful and friendly intercourse with all nations.

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plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views.

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Leaving the trans-Atlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part.

Systematic absence from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations.

Our present attitude and just course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defenses, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, in a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards upon every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in impeding our advancement, or a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the elevated neutrality of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free

goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country.

At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle, and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued that of the French Revolution, failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but a mere concession for the time being.

The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, renewed

effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accord-

ingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confisca-

tion, has been submitted by this go-

vernment to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter,

and a convention was concluded between

that country and the United States, pro-

viding for the observance of the principles

announced, not only as between them,

but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like

stipulations. None of the other powers

have as yet taken final action on the sub-

ject. I am not aware, however, that any

objection to the proposed stipulation has

been made; but on the contrary, they

are acknowledged to be essential to the

safety of neutral commerce; and the

only apparent obstacle to their general ad-

option is in the possibility that it may

be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the two Sicilies has ex-

pressed to our minister at Naples his readi-

ness to concur in our proposition relative

to neutral rights, and to enter into a con-

vention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most

obvious reasons, is much desired by na-

tions having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having compar-

atively a small naval force would be very

much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of

war with a power of decided naval superi-

ority.

The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration.

Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it

proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Mean-

while, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightly succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These ad-

venturers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mos-

quito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign State.

If, at some time, a faint hope was en-

tained that they might become a stable and

respectable community, that hope soon van-

ished. They proceeded to assert unfounded

claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas,

a position on the opposite side of the river San

Juan, which was in possession, under a title

wholly independent of them, of citizens of the

United States, interested in the Nicaragua

Transit Company, and which was indispens-

able to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company

resisted their groundless claims; whereupon

they proceeded to destroy some of their build-

ings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong

force for the purpose of demolishing the es-

tablishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous

design was defeated by the interception of one

of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor

of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May

last, a body of men from Greytown crossed

over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to

act on the charge of number, a captain of

one of the steamboats of the Transit Company.

Being well aware that the claim to ex-

clusive jurisdiction there would be resisted, as it

had been on previous occasions, they went pre-

pared to assert it by force of arms. Our min-

ister to Central America happened to be pre-

sent on that occasion. Believing that the cap-

tain of the steamboat was innocent, for he

witnessed the transaction on which the charge

was founded, and believing also, that the in-

truding party, having no jurisdiction over the

place where they proposed to make the arrest,

would encounter desperate resistance if they

pursued their purpose, he interposed, effectually,

to prevent violence and bloodshed.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the

ratifications of the treaty between the United

States and Great Britain, relative to

coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with

the British North American provinces,

have been exchanged, and some of its an-

ticipated advantages are already enjoyed

by us, although its full execution was

to abide certain acts of legislation not yet

fully performed. So soon as it was rati-

fied, Great Britain opened to our com-

merce the free navigation of the river St.

Lawrence, and to our fishermen uninter-

ested access to the shores and bays, from

which they had been previously excluded,

on the coasts of the North American

provinces; in return for which, she asked

for the introduction, free of duty, into the

ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fisher-

men. This being the compensation, stipu-

lated in the treaty, for privileges of the

United States and Mexico settled some

of our most embarrassing difficulties with

that country, but numerous claims upon

it seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the treasury department issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coast of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-ground had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cause the bonds and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenseless condition in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding British fish, has been made for

duties now chargeable on the products of

the fisheries in the same list of the

treasury department, and the amount of

the same is to be added to the balance re-

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

STUDY TO PLEASE.



For the Fall & Winter Campaign of 1854-55.

**HATS AND CAPS,**

**Boots and Shoes.**

**T**HIS subscriber invites the attention of the Citizens of Adams County to his large and varied Stock of:

**Silk, Wool and Fur Hats,**

varying in price from 25 cents to \$4.

**Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps,**

Nov. 12 to \$2.00.

**Cosine and Fine Boots,**

(Men's and Boys') from \$1 to \$3. Buffaloes and Gum Overalls, and Ladies' and

Shoes.

comprising every variety of Gentlemen's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes of Country, City and Eastern Manufacture, which he offers on sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on the usual credit to unobliged paying customers.

Feeling grateful for the many favors already bestowed by his friends, he still hopes to share their patronage by punctilious attention to their calls.

KELLER KURTZ.

The subscriber's connection with the book and Stationery business is still continued, and he heartily invites the attention of purchasers to his present unrivaled stock of Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

Nov. 4.

**Stoves! Stoves!**

**ANDREW POLLEY.**

WISHES to inform the Public that he has the handsomest and largest lot of PAR-

LOB and COOKING

STOVES that has ever been in this market,

and will sell Cooking

Stoves as low as \$20

a piece. Also a hand

a large lot of COPPER

KETTLES.

Sept. 26.

**LOOK HERE, LADIES!**

**NEW FANCY GOODS.**

**MISS McCLELLAN.**

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that she has just returned from Philadelphia, with a superior assortment of Fancy Goods, including some beautiful new style

Catines, Ginghams, De Lutie Silks,

Cashmere, De Bago, Coburg Cloths, Muslim, Linen, Silk Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artichokes, Blue Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jacquet & Swiss Edgings, Insertions, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mixes, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c. &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods. It will give us pleasure to show them.

Oct. 2.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**

**George Arnold.**

HAS now entered into the Clothing business extensively, and has

Experienced Workmen

in his employment, constantly cutting out and making up, of his own Cloths, ON ER-

COLLS, DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS,

VESTS, MONKEY JACKETS, &c. &c.

All kinds of Clothing made to order on short notice. Constantly on hand and for sale, a great variety of Clothing of his own manufacture, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see them—we cannot be beat.

Oct. 30.

**NOW IS THE TIME!**

S. WEAVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has resumed the Dyeing & Tanning business, at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desirous of securing perfect Dyeing & Tanning of themselves or friends.

Being furnished with an entire new and costly apparatus, he is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art and insure perfect satisfaction.

For 50c charged from 10cts to \$10.

Hours of operating from 5 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Dark dress avoid light, red, blue, or purple. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of the picture.

Aug. 21.

**WANTED,**

20,000 LBS. POOR, in December next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale, will do well by calling and making arrangements with the subscriber, at his Flour, Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle Street, Gettysburg.

GEORGE LITTLE.

Nov. 13.

**BAILY & BROTHER,**

102 Chestnut Street, above 9th, Philadelphia,

Have now open a large stock of

**CARPETS.**

EMBRACE the new and leading styles

in Textiles, Tapistry, Brussels, Ingraine & New Carpet, &c. &c. &c. all of which

will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Sept. 11.

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS.**

Are in what of a splendid assortment of

Dress Goods, will find it to their advantage by calling on the undersigned, and examining his goods before purchasing.

A. ARYLL.

Oct. 15.

**GLEASON'S PICTORIAL,**

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

M. BALLOU, who has edited the "Pictorial" from the commencement, having bought out the late proprietor, Mr. F. GLEASON, will conduct his popular and widely circulated paper on his own account. The new volume will be radically improved in every respect, and will be published on finer paper than ever before, which quality will be continued henceforth without change. Many new and popular features will at once be introduced, and the literary department will present an array of talent and interest, beyond anything it has hitherto attempted. The illustrations will be finer, and by better artists than have before been engaged upon the paper, and altogether the publication will be vastly improved and beautified.

Arrangements have been made for representing during the year views of the most notable buildings and localities throughout the United States, as well as giving likenesses of the most prominent characters, male and female, of artists and men of genius, such as have by their own industry and skill made for themselves a fortune and a home. In addition to these various notable European scenes and occurrences will also be given from week to week, forming a brilliant illustrated journal.

Terms:—*invariably in advance.*

1 subscriber, one year. \$3.00

4 subscribers, " 10.00

10 subscribers, " 20.00

Any person sending six or more subscribers at the last rate, will receive the additional copy gratis. Address

M. M. BALLOU, Publisher and Proprietor, Corner of Fremont and Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 27.

**PERSWAER.**

I have just received a large lot of Quince Ware which I will sell at a low price. Call and see me.

A. ARYLL.

Nov. 27.

**GLOVES and STOCKINGS.**

all sorts and sizes at

SCHICK'S.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Every style—black Alpaca for 12cts.

Cashmere 12cts. Dothes from 15 to 31cts.

Gloves, from 5 to 15cts. ; muslins from 15cts. and everything else in perspective.

Send to me, J. S. GRAMMER.

DOVETIES. Ribbons, and Flowers, a large

and varied assortment. The best ever made to be seen.

SCHICK'S.

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I have just received a large lot of Quince Ware which I will sell at a low price. Call and see me.

A. ARYLL.

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